

CELINA DEMOCRAT

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JUDICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Editor DEMOCRAT:
As my name has been frequently mentioned for the office of Common Pleas Judge, I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the office of Common Pleas Judge for Mercer County, and respectfully solicit the confidence and support of the public in the coming primary, which will be held in August. I will be grateful to all who may have sufficient confidence in me to give their support, and promise, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office industriously and conscientiously, and with fidelity to the public.

Respectfully,
P. E. KENNEY.

W. O. Heffernan, Gov. Cox's expert budgeteer, has recommended that the legislature cut \$978,313 from the 1914 appropriation bill which the regular session of the assembly passed last spring. That is a splendid move. If the state can be run for a million dollars less, what is the use of appropriating more money? An extravagant appropriation breeds extravagance. But the point in this is—while the business and resources of the State are growing it is shown that by careful financing the expenses of the State may also be kept at the minimum. But what will our Republican friends, or enemies, say to this? After awhile there will be nothing left for Republican newspapers to print except news, and Republican orators will devote their themes to topics concerning home gatherings.

SEVERAL REASONS WHY MR. GOEKE WON'T DO.

[Greenville Democratic Advocate.

January 23.]

Congressman Goetze's friends will be coming along in a short time and will be proclaiming that he is one of the most progressive Democrats in the district. When they do this Mr. Democratic voter ask them why he stood shoulder to shoulder with Tammany Boss Murphy and the Belmont and Ryan interests and voted against every reform movement that W. J. Bryan and other friends of President Wilson were trying to have adopted? Ask them why Goetze was repudiated in his own home town of Wapakoneta in the primary of 1912 when the Progressive delegates carried that city against the efforts of the Congressman and his followers? Ask them if this Anglaise "Hog Combine" statesman (?) is such a Progressive, why he voted with the Republicans in Congress against the resolution of Congressman Henry for the investigation of the Money Trust? Ask them why he repudiated some of the schedules in the tariff bill of 1911, which the Democratic majority in Congress had agreed to, and ask them why at the Toledo Convention he had the infamous "unit rule" imposed on the National Progressive delegates from Ohio and disfranchised every Progressive Democrat in the Fourth Congressional district who had voted for the Wilson delegates; why at Baltimore he fought every move of W. J. Bryan and other progressives who were trying to do something for the people's interests and were fighting the representatives of the combines who at first apparently had control of the convention.

Mr. Progressive Democrat, do not let them lull you at this time, when you are just beginning to reap the benefits of a fight of a quarter of a century. Congressman Goetze has already had two terms, let him step aside and let the Progressive Congressional District send a Progressive Democrat to Congress who is in sympathy with the spirit of the times.

THE PRESIDENT STRIKES A POPULAR CHORD

President Wilson's trust message delivered in person to congress last week is a fair, convincing presentation of what well-informed public opinion holds in reference to corporate rights and practices.

The president pretends no further than that. "Legislation is a business of interpretation, not of origination," he says.

Now comes the third great step in the administration program. It has given the country a revised tariff and evidences multiply that the country likes it. It has given us the currency act, which has received scarcely a shadow of adverse criticism. It is now time to consider the trusts.

It was cause for surprise that the administration, entering a field of discussion ordinarily marked by bitter controversy, could accomplish results so striking and at the same time avoid disastrous hostilities. Yet the reason is plain, as Mr. Wilson suggests: no action was tak-

en for which the public conscience was not already prepared. The people had been thinking along those lines; there was something approaching agreement as to what steps ought to be taken to bring the laws in harmony with popular thought.

The same fact holds true in the field of trust regulation. The president merely interprets. He is asking congress to take action which the intelligence and conscience of the nation are ready to approve. Under the circumstances there is scarcely room for doubt that success will crown this effort as success crowned the administration's previous efforts.

That guilt in trust aggressions is personal and should be punished on that basis is nowhere denied. As to the mischief in interlocking directorates there is small dissent. For will many dispute the wisdom of substituting for the "rule of reason" an explicit definition of what is and is not permissible under the law. In these and other respects President Wilson interprets the reawakened public conscience in a manner at once gratifying and promising.

The public has been schooling itself to accept exactly such a program as this. No legitimate interest has anything to fear. It is in the highest sense a proposal of fair play. The best thought of the country is with the president in his recommendations, and will support congress as it writes them into statutes.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BRYAN ON NEW CURRENCY AND BANKING MEASURE.

In the last edition of the Commoner Secretary of State Bryan publishes the following comment upon and estimate of the value of the new currency and banking bill:

"Currency reform is accomplished at last. For more than ten years different bodies, some official and some unofficial, have been investigating the currency problem, but as the plans have heretofore had in view the promotion of the interests of the financiers, those back of them have not dared to risk the opposition they were sure to excite.

"No other president in recent years has been free to undertake the reform from the people's standpoint, but when the present executive took the oath of office he entered upon his duties without obligation to special interests and therefore in a position to urge a change which would liberate the financial world from bondage to the money trust. In a speech delivered at Harrisburg, Pa., some months before the Baltimore convention he had called attention to the source of trouble and by so doing arrayed against him all the powerful money magnates. It was fortunate for both him and the country that he had this opposition to meet for it proved they are impotent when the people are aroused. The president, after assisting in the preparation of a bill aroused the public to its support and overcame the opposition which the money centers endeavored to organize. The country has accepted the new law and the banks have commenced to adjust themselves to it. It contains provisions of great value to the banks and yet provisions which impose no burden upon the masses. The Glass-OWen law is a boon to the business world—giving it access to the government in time of need instead of making it dependent upon the will of Wall Street.

"The law is a marvel of constructive statesmanship and will add to the confidence already great, which the people have in the president. "The law (1) recognizes the right of government to issue money; (2) recognizes the right of the government to regulate the banking business in the interest of the people; (3) recognizes the right of state banks to share with national banks in the advantages extended to the business community through banking organizations; (4) disintegrates the power of the great financiers and transfers the control in-

fluence from New York to Washington—from a few acting for themselves and in the dark, to government officials acting for the people and in the light."

W. A. WEYGANDT

Ohio Senate O. K.'s His I. and R. Safeguard Measure.



ORDERS MISREAD

Passenger and Freight Trains in a Head-On Collision.

Jackson, Mich., Jan. 28.—A passenger train from Saginaw and a freight train met head-on three miles north of here. Five persons were killed and a dozen injured, three of whom may die. A misunderstanding of orders and a heavy snowstorm were responsible for the accident. The freight, it is understood, was to have taken the siding where the accident occurred. The trains met with a terrific impact, the baggage car and the smoker telescoping. When the two trains met, Fireman Champlain on the passenger engine jumped. The engineer, Cal Johns, stuck by the engine, and his body is crushed under the wrecked locomotive.

Safeguards the I. and R.
Columbus, O., Jan. 28.—Though the Democratic members of the Ohio senate applauded the merits of the initiative and referendum as a principle of government, they attempted to take away the right of referendum on the Weygandt initiative and referendum safeguards measure which had passed a moment before without a dissenting vote. In this attempt they were frustrated by Republican members and Senator James P. Seward of Richland county, a Democrat.

Caught On a Trestle.
Canton, O., Jan. 28.—Gustave Berg, 40, a molder, while waiting on a Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad track, tried to get out of the way of an approaching train and fell through a trestle and was killed.

BUNCHED NEWS PARAGRAPHS

At Scranton, Pa., three masked men held up a streetcar and robbed the passengers.

Plans are under way in the national house for an increase in the second-class postage rates.

London suffragettes attacked police guarding Premier Asquith's residence. Number of arrests made.

Jim Watson, colored, accused of murdering Mrs. William Lynch of Wendell, N. C., was shot to death by a mob.

Five thousand freight cars, aggregating in value about \$5,000,000, have been ordered by the Union Pacific Railroad company.

Three small children of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Rowland are dead at their home in Belleville, Ala., the result of eating rat poison.

Exploding with tremendous force, a boiler wrecked the Strong school building at New Haven, Conn.

Vandals, working with acid, destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of furnishings in stores and hotels at Cleveland, O.

Two giant Japanese radishes weighing 23 and 25 pounds, respectively, were shipped to Secretary of State Bryan from Grand Bay, Ala.

Miss Grace Swank was instantly killed and five other persons were severely injured when a large touring car crashed into a tree at Baltimore.

Nine men were injured, several seriously, when the engineer at Sandford mine No. 1, near West Terre Haute, Ind., lost control of the mine cage, which dropped 200 feet.

Rev. J. O. Olver of the Methodist church at Seaside, Ore., to encourage folks to attend services whether they have good clothes or not, advertised that he will wear overalls in the pulpit.

Fire at Manila destroyed two-thirds of the exposition buildings.

Jan Ollshagens, the aviator, looped the loop 67 times in his aeroplane at Antwerp, Belgium.

An unprecedented fall of snow has almost buried Virginia City and the Comstock district in Nevada.

Fifty persons were killed and many were injured in a fire panic in a moving picture theater in Surabaya, Java.

Israel Asofsky, a clear dealer, was held up by armed highwaymen in the dark hallway of his home in New York and shot and killed.

Butter that has traveled 12,000 miles from New Zealand soon will be placed on sale in Chicago and other sections of the United States.

Rain and high water caused the death of 100,000 ground squirrels in the vicinity of Avena, Cal.

Bandits looted the mail and express cars of a Southern railway passenger train near Packers, Ala.

National house rules committee, by a tie vote, failed to report a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee on suffrage.

A gain of 100,000 pupils was made in the United States by the Sunday schools of the Methodist Episcopal church during the past year. Total Sunday school enrollment, 4,326,934.

At Cleveland, O., 13 firemen and one workman were injured by flames, fumes and smoke when fire broke out in the 31 and M. Auto Supply company.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law and daughter of President Wilson, arrived at New York from Europe, where the couple spent their honeymoon.

American people drank 70,000,000 gallons of whisky, smoked 4,990,000,000 cigars and puffed 8,711,000,000 cigarettes during the six months ending Dec. 31, according to Commissioner Osborn of the internal revenue bureau.

Fire at Springfield, O., did damage in the sum of about \$10,000 to Peter Dorgan's dress and suit store.

The red light district of the national capital will soon be a thing of the past if the house passes the Kenyon bill.

Webster Murphy, postmaster at Hendrysburg, O., is in jail awaiting the outcome of a serious stab wound he is charged with inflicting on Charles Brown, his brother-in-law.

Vincenzo Peruzia was committed for trial at Florence, Italy, for the theft of Leonardo Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" from the Paris Louvre. The trial will probably begin on Feb. 26.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller presented Euclid Avenue Baptist church, Cleveland, with \$30,000 in gold bonds of the Rockefeller foundation fund, bearing 5 per cent interest, at the congregation's annual meeting.

Charles J. Hamilton, one of the best-known aviators in America, died suddenly at his home in New York. At Georgetown, Ky., Wallace Saunders shot to death his wife, Ellen Saunders, and her lover, Moses Williams. Saunders surrendered.

King Christian X of Denmark is the first monarch to talk into a phonograph for posterity. The "canned" will be kept in the royal library.

Senator C. J. Howard of Belmont county, Ohio, will not seek congressional honors at the August primaries, but will ask for renomination at the hands of the Republicans of his district.

Fresh eggs bring 12 cents apiece in Paris, and dealers are offering storage eggs, aged from 1 to 10 years, at 48 cents a dozen.

Kissing his baby goodbye, Reed Gallagher, 52, machinist, residing at Springfield, O., drank carbollic acid and was dead when his wife returned from a neighbor's house.

GAS EXPLODES

Four Men Killed and Seven Injured On Limer Mauretania.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.—Four men were killed and seven others were seriously injured by an explosion on the Cunard liner Mauretania at the Canada dock here. The annual overhaul of the fast liner was proceeding and fitters were repairing the starboard turbine. They were using cylinders of compressed gas, which exploded in a group of from 20 to 30 men. Those of the men who escaped death or injury fled for a moment to escape suffocation from the fumes, but speedily returned to rescue their comrades. The work of the vessel's crew, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

Charge Against Two Boys.

Toledo, O., Jan. 28.—With their father, A. W. Parrott, 32, locked up charged with horse-stealing, Parrott's two sons, Dale, 6, and Donald, 9, were captured after the boys, it is charged, had broken into Miller Brothers' grocery and taken \$5 from the cash register.

GOV. COX ACCEPTS CHALLENGE OF G. O. P. LEGISLATORS

Columbus, O.—Governor James M. Cox made public his reply to the demands of the minority committee asking the repeal of the Warnes tax law and the amendment of the liquor license law. The governor's statement follows:

Hon. C. J. Howard, Hon. M. A. Broadstone, Hon. C. A. Reid, Hon. C. D. Conover, Hon. Oscar E. Diser, Committee:

Gentlemen—I have your communication of Jan. 22, in which you recommend to the executive department of this state that there be submitted for the consideration of the legislature a repeal of the liquor license law and the repeal of the Warnes taxation measure, the suggestion from you being based, as you represent, upon my having "invited the Republican minority of the general assembly to make recommendations to you for a call for such legislation to the special session of the Eightieth general assembly of Ohio as we (meaning you) should deem necessary for the welfare of the people of the state."

It was my thought that some of the minority senators and representatives might present to Messrs. Howard and Reid, their leaders, emergency conditions in their respective communities which ought, in full consideration of public interest, be given attention at the special session.

The governor is presumed to be the representative of all the people of all parties, and it was the desire to give the agency to which your minority associates might make their ap-

peal the fullest opportunity to present the needs in their respective communities. Whether the subjects which you suggest for presentation to the assembly can be considered emergencies I leave you in full conscience to reflect upon.

It does not appear from consultation of the records when the license and tax laws were placed upon final passage that there was unanimous opposition upon the part of the five gentlemen making up your committee. It can not but be regarded as highly significant that after making an entire survey of all that has been done in this state within a year you gentlemen, representing the minority party, complain of but two measures, one of which you would repeal and the other you would amend. This is a confessed endorsement, therefore, of the whole legislative program with the exception of two laws, and the executive could not but appear ungracious if he did not give voice to the fullest appreciation of the compliment as directly implied by this manifestation of legislative candor.

You propose a change in the liquor license law, but while you register a complaint you make no concrete suggestion. I need not remind you that it is much easier to criticize a law than it is to submit a change in its provisions which might be generally regarded as an improvement. You say that the right to select licensing officers should be delegated to "proper county authority." It can not but be a deep-seated curiosity in the minds of the people as to what the "proper county authority" is. Inasmuch as every member of your committee, if I am correctly advised, voted to make the county commissioners elective, then it is perfectly fair to assume that you still hold to this idea. In the face of the admitted inefficiency of the license law, any person who now obstructs the suggestion that the commissioners in the wet counties—and there are commissioners nowhere else—be elected, may have cast upon him the general suspicion that he seeks to break down the machinery which is making law enforcement possible, everywhere, and in every community.

Your committee makes the observation that a change be made so that "the chief executive of this state may be elevated above the political entanglements of the license business." I know of no more dignified participation in government. I can conceive of no more useful executive function than that the governor, accountable to all the people and responsible under the constitution and his oath of office to enforce the laws of the state, should be given the fullest police power of this great commonwealth to make law enforcement a reality and not a shadow.

With reference to the taxation law: The situation created by its passage presents these two striking characteristics:

First—The unpopularity of the measure among those whose unfounded fears have been aroused by the tax dodger; and,

Second—The inclination on the part of some public officials whose security in tenure of office is of supreme concern, to let expediency transcend principle and sense of duty. Permit me to remind you, gentlemen, that in this enlightened day a vast majority of the people believe the highest function of a public officer to be a courageous stand for the right even though temporarily there may be, in some quarters, considerable opposition.

There is not a member of the Ohio legislature who does not know that the system of listing property for taxation under the old order is the most glaring travesty, and, consequently as we all are of this fact, the man who hesitates to act as his intelligence and his conscience suggest should, in self-respect, hand his commission back to his people.

There is nothing new in the provisions of the Warnes law. It is true that the people have been deprived of the right to elect local assessors, but the same legislature which made this change participated in the movement to give to them the right to elect their representatives in the United States senate; and the same legislature, by the enactment of the general primary law, gave them the further opportunity to vote directly for the nomination of all state officers. If the net result of this change is not favorable to popular government, then I am incapable of measuring the significance of events.

The commission appointed by Governor McKinley in April, 1893, said: "It is easy for the assessors in the county townships to see the farmer's land and his horses and his cattle. In the towns and cities, however, personal property assumes other forms. No assessor knows or can know whether one man has money loaned on mortgage security in Kansas, or whether another man owns shares of stock in a New England railway company. The problem is and must be how to effectually reach for taxation personal property invested in these forms so that all substantially all shall contribute its just share toward the expenses of the commonwealth."

The first recommendation of the four that were made was the one providing for a change in the administration of the tax laws by providing better assessing machinery." In elaborating this thought the McKinley commission said:

"Experience teaches that the most effective way of securing just assessments is to place the assessing machinery in the hands of capable, disinterested and independent agents (independent in the sense of being removed from the immediate influences of popular favor or displeasure), whose compensation and term of service will justify them in giving, if necessary, their entire time to the work."

A tentative bill for the consideration of the legislature was drawn by the McKinley commission providing for a state tax commission of three members, which should be given the right to appoint county boards, and these county boards were to appoint assessors.

I have made the statement many times that the Edwards bill, present-

ed under Governor Harmon's administration, was intended to buttress and support the Smith 1 per cent tax law. That this is true is shown by Governor Harmon's last message to the general assembly under date of Jan. 6, 1913. Speaking of the success of the Smith law he said:

"The unfortunate failure of the Edwards bill at the last session has prevented thus far full enjoyment of its results in view. The work of elected ward and township assessors has proved a failure in Ohio and elsewhere."

After discussing the provisions of the Edwards bill, which was in almost precise form the same as the Warnes law, Governor Harmon said to the present legislature: "I recommend a like law." He emphasized the necessity of doing away with the elective system of ward and township assessors in these words:

"Imperfect as the plan of reform was thus left, the good accomplished under it has attracted attention in other states, whose governors and legislatures have sought information with a view of adopting it, but the plan has not had a fair trial and will not have until the defect named has been cured."

While misrepresentation has created a wrong understanding of the Warnes law in some quarters, public intelligence will absorb and public opinion will endorse, in the last analysis, the provisions of the law.

I recur to the report of the McKinley commission to remind you of this striking piece of information which it contributed:

"It may be remarked that the listing system in Ohio is one which has been abandoned in many other parts of the world. The assessment lists used in Germany in mediaeval times (1531) were like those now in vogue in the United States. All this has been abandoned everywhere in Europe."

While your committee, seeking to speak in behalf of the Republican party, commits itself to the taxation policy of mediaeval Europe—four hundred years ago—I would be lacking in frankness not to say that this administration is headed in another direction; and I am convinced, further, that the great rank and file of your party is not in sympathy with the policy of your leaders, which turns you back for inspiration to the dark ages of tyranny and inequality. For me, I would prefer the today and the tomorrow of history, with their humanity and their progress, as a more certain guide.

I regret very much that your committee has not sensed the spirit of the times and that the recommendations made are not for constructive rather than destructive changes in the laws.

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What Others Say

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Please duplicate my order of about sixty days ago for Medicated Salt Brick. My trade is highly pleased with it. L. C. BENNETT, Baldock, S. C., March 7, 1914.

Please duplicate our last order for Medicated Salt Brick. This is the best stock remedy that we have handled. It gives perfect satisfaction. CATHY & ISOM, Burgess, Miss., May 6, 1912.

I am enclosing check to cover last invoice. Please duplicate this order at once. I think your Medicated Salt is the greatest stock remedy on the market to-day. J. L. KEASLER, Reform, Ala., May 6, 1912.

Please ship us three cases of Medicated Salt Brick. They are selling fast, and we consider them the best stock remedy ever made. HEATH & GARRARD, Swainsboro, Ga., April 19, 1912.

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